HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1823. No. 151.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the stable of the subscriber, in Orange county, 16 miles west of Chapel Hill, on the night of the 20th instant, a sorrel horse, with a large old fashioned double skirted saddle and bridle. The horse is about five feet high, small star on his forehead, small white streak on his nose, some white on his hind feet, his mane hangs on the left side. The person suspected as the thief, calls his name Sneed, which he sometimes changes to Speed, and no doubt will change his name again; he is about six feet high, stout built, full in the face, and has the appearance of a man that has been sick; his dress was a light drab coloured coat and pantaloons, and a large hat turned up at the sides and behind. I will give the above reward for the horse and thief, or five dollars for the horse alone.

James Johston.

Dec. 28, 1822. 50—3w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Lucy Holt, has left my bed and board and removed to the state of Tennessee, without any just cause; this is therefore to forwarn all persons whatsoever from trading with her on my credit, as I am determined not to pay any contract made by her.

George Holt, sen.

Haw River, Orange county, Dec. 22. 50—3w

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell one tract of land, containing

Two hundred Acres,

lying on Cain creek; also one ditto, four miles from Hillsborough, containing

One hundred Acres;

one ditto, ten miles from Hillsborough, on the stage road leading from Hillsborough to Chapel Hill, containing

One hundred and four Acres,

well watered and timbered.

Also my House and Lot in the town of Hillsborough, a good dwelling house, and all necessary outhouses. Terms will be made easy, and no doubt to suit purchasers, by applying to the subscriber.

Meredith Adams.

Dec. 14. 49—4w

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

Houses and Lots in Hillsborough, *FOR SALE.*

DR. O'FARREL will sell all his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly.

Prime Cider by the quart, and domestic Wine equal to any imported.

Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.

Oct. 16. 40—tf

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

Land for Sale.

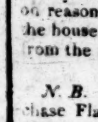
THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation and well known House of Entertainment where he now lives, two miles east from Hillsborough; the house is well finished and roomy, with a good kitchen, good stables, and all other necessary out-houses; with an Oil Mill, in good order, calculated to make two thousand gallons of oil per annum. The land is rich, and the plantation in good repair, with a good meadow and orchard, is well timbered and watered, affording two excellent springs, and the situation is as healthy as any in the state. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms; or should it be desired, the house and plantation will be sold separate from the mill.

Wm. Pickett.

N. B. The subscriber continues to purchase Flax Seed at his oil mill, as usual, at eighty cents per bushel. W. P.

Orange county, 11th mo. 12. 44—tf

FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large garret room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 30 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, carriage house, &c. and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house.

The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16. 27—tf

COTTON GIN.

THE subscribers have put into operation in Hillsborough a Cotton Gin, where cotton will be cleaned at short notice.

Kirkland & Webb.

Nov. 13. 44—

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT'S

ALMANAC

FOR

1823.

Oct. 9. 39—

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

COHEN'S OFFICE, 114, MARKET-STREET. *Baltimore, Nov* 18, 1822.

WE have the pleasure to announce, that in consequence of the already extensive sales of Tickets in the STATE LOTTERY, the Drawing will take place on *Thursday the 26th of DECEMBER*, in the City of BALTIMORE, and will be completed *in ten drawings only*, under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

THE CAPITAL PRIZES IN THE STATE LOTTERY ARE

20 000 Dollars.	10,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.	3,000 Dollars.

&c. &c.—*not near Two Blanks to a Prize*—the whole to be FLOATING, and payable in cash.

WHOLE TICKETS, $10....HALVES, $5....QUARTERS, $2 50....EIGHTHS, $1 25.

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114, *Market-street, Baltimore:*

Where, in the two last State Lotteries, were sold the great Capital of 40,000 dollars to a gentleman in Albemarle County, *Virginia*—the 10,000 dollars to a gentleman in Lancaster, *Ohio*; besides no less than SEVEN CAPITALS of 5,000 dollars each, to various parts of the Union.

☞ In addition to the above, the unparalleled success attending distant Adventurers at COHEN'S OFFICE, was again evidenced in the Monument Lottery, which was finished last month—the TWO HIGHEST CAPITALS, and numerous others, were sold at COHEN'S, viz.—No 17975, the great capital of 30,000 dolls. in a Whole Ticket to a gentleman of *Alexandria*—No. 5832, the capital of 20,000 dolls. in Shares, one half owned in *Norfolk*, Va.—besides No. 3218, a prize of 5,000 dolls. to a gentleman of *Philadelphia*.

☞ ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail, (post paid,) or by private conveyance, inclosing the Cash or prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, JR.—*Baltimore.*

*** COHEN'S "*Lottery Gazette and Register*," which is published every Week, will contain the Official List of each drawing; and will be forwarded throughout the Lottery, *gratis*, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE.—Those who wish to receive the drawings will mention it when they send on their Orders

Baltimore, Nov. 18, 1822. 47—3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Col. William Sheppard, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement within the time specified by law, otherwise they will be barred recovery; and those indebted to come forward and pay what they owe respectively. As the claims against the estate are of an urgent nature, the administrator will be compelled to be equally urgent with those who are indebted to it.

John Rogers, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 3. 47—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, who qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Capt. John Young, deceased, at the last term of Orange county court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against his testator to bring them forward to him for settlement within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of them: likewise all persons indebted to the deceased are required to make immediate payment, as the situation of the estate will not allow of any indulgence.

Thos. D. Watts, *Executor.*

Dec. 9. 48—3w

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions! For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone! Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice.*

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 16.

On motion of Mr. Newton, it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing a light vessel at or near Cape Hatteras, in the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Stewart moved the following:

"*Resolved*, That the subject of roads and canals be referred to a select committee."

Mr. Bassett suggested that the subject was already before a committee, appointed on a part of the president's message.

The speaker stated, that the committee referred to was appointed on so much of the message as relates to the Cumberland Road.

Mr. Stewart said he had received petitions looking to an improvement of a different description from roads, and, until a committee were appointed on the general subject, he was at a loss how to dispose of them.

The question was then taken on agreeing to Mr. Stewart's proposition, and decided in the affirmative.

CLOTHING THE MILITIA.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, the house resumed the consideration of his bill to provide for clothing the militia of the United States when called into actual service.

Several motions for amendment were made, which occasioned some desultory debate; when the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

DISBURSEMENT OF PUBLIC MONEY.

On motion of Mr. Bassett, the house then resumed the consideration of the bill concerning the disbursement of public moneys, and the amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Bassett, the bill received a further small amendment respecting the settlement of particular accounts in the war department; and then

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow; and

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Colden presented a memorial of Lawrence Kearney, commander of the U. S. brig of war Enterprize, on behalf of himself, the officers and crew of said brig, stating that, in execution of the orders of the navy department, he captured, in the month of October, 1821, five piratical vessels, with two of their prizes; that he destroyed two of the piratical vessels, and, with the remaining three and the two prizes, arrived in the port of Charleston, in South Carolina, where the former were libelled for condemnation, and the latter for salvage; that the condemnation took place, and the claim for salvage was allowed; but that the costs of prosecution were so enormous as to amount to upwards of 700 dollars more than was received for the sale of the prizes; which deficiency he has been compelled to pay; and that the costs of prosecuting the claim for salvage amount to almost as much as the proceeds of said claim, leaving but a small balance to be distributed among his crew as prize money; that the merchandise libelled for salvage paid upwards of nine thousand dollars duties into the treasury, and praying that such part of said duties may be refunded as will make a reasonable compensation to himself, his officers and crew, for the risk and trouble they have had in the capture aforesaid.

On motion of Mr. Walker, of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means, be directed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriation, to defray the expense of holding a treaty with the Cherokee nation of Indians, for the purpose of extinguishing their claims to land within the limits of N. Carolina.

DISBURSEMENT OF PUBLIC MONEY.

The engrossed bill "concerning the disbursement of public moneys," (forbidding advances on contracts) was read a third time; and after some opposition, was passed by a large majority, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

The next bill in order was the bill to provide for the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia River, and the house went into a committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. Campbell of Ohio in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the blank for the number of miles square to which the Indian title is to be extinguished was filled with thirty; and the blank for the number of acres to be allowed to each actual settler who is the head of a family was filled with three hundred and twenty.

On the suggestion of Mr. Wright that the word "occupy" did not seem to him proper to apply to the settlement of a territory already ours.

Mr. Floyd thought the word proper as implying *military* occupation, but, to accommodate the views of the gentleman from Maryland, moved to insert the words, "with a military force" after the word "*occupy*"

This amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the blanks in the bill were filled; respecting which there was no contest, except as to the one which fixes the salary of the governor of the proposed Territory of Origon.

Mr. Floyd moved 3,000 dollars; Mr. McCoy 2,000; and Mr Colden 5,000.

Mr. Colden supported his motion by a variety of pertinent arguments, derived from the peculiar importance and seclusion of his trust; to which Mr. Floyd did not so much object as apprehend an agreement to it might make others unfriendly to the bill.

The sum moved by Mr. Floyd was finally agreed to.

The bill having been gone through

Mr. Floyd delivered a speech of nearly one hour in support of the bill, abounding with luminous facts and interesting information.

When Mr. F. concluded

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. Cook, from the select committee on the subject, reported, in part, a bill to authorise the laying out and opening a road foom Wheeling, in the state of Virginia, to St. Louis, in the state of Missouri. [The bill proposes to appoint commissioners, &c. One of the provisions of it is, that the road shall pass by the seats of government of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.] The bill was twice read and committed

On motion of Mr. Hardin, of Ky. it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire what further retrenchment can be made in the expenditures of government, without detriment to the public service.

Mr. J. S. Johnston, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that the secretary of state be requested to lay before this house so much of the letter of Mr. Prevost as relates to the establishment at the mouth of Columbia river, and such information as he may have in his possession in relation to the arrangements made about the year 1814, by the North West Company, with the proprietors of a settlement made by citizens of the United States, at the mouth of Columbia river, by which that company became possessed of that settlement.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the comptroller of the treasury, transmitting a statement of the balances which have been due, by individuals; on account of the internal revenue, for more than three years, &c.—which was ordered to be printed.

OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA RIVER.

The house then, according to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in the chair, on the bill to authorize the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia river.

No debate or proposition being offered thereon, the committee rose and reported the bill to the house with the amendments.

The amendments were severally taken up and agreed to by the house, and, the bill being further amended,

Mr. Wright rose, and delivered his sentiments at length, in favor of this bill. He dwelt upon the policy of establishing a station in that country, and on the duty of providing a government of law over every territory which is acquired by the United States. He enlarged also upon the value of the fur trade, and the interest which the United States have in protecting and encouraging it, &c. and very warmly supported the bill in every light in which he could place it. He adverted in the course of his remarks, to the preposterous claims set up by Russia in the direction of our possessions on the Pacific, as another reason why we should make good our footing there, &c. The country, said he, is our property, and it becomes our duty to take care of it.

Mr. Baylies followed Mr. Wright; feeling it to be his duty, as one of the committee who reported the bill, to give the views which, in addition to those given by Mr. Floyd, had induced him to hope this bill would have passed by a large majority. The speech of Mr. B. was long, comprehensive, and argumentative.

Mr. Tucker delivered, in a short speech, the reasons why he was opposed to the passage of the bill. After which,

Mr. Floyd rose, and, in order to accommodate the wishes of some gentlemen, who desired time to consider this subject, and also because a resolution

ved been this day laid on the table calling for further information on the subject, moved that the further consideration of this bill be postponed to the second Monday in January.

This motion was agreed to; and

The house adjourned.

Thursday, December 19.

Mr. Alex. Smyth, from the joint library committee, made the following report:

The committee of the library, to whom was referred the letter of George W. Erving, esq. accompanying a collection of Medals, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report:

Resolved, That the speaker be directed to express to George W. Erving, esq. the thanks of this house, for the liberal donation of French and American Medals, made by him to congress, for the use of the National Library.

The report being read, the question was taken to concur in the resolution therein submitted, and passed in the affirmative unanimously.

The house having taken up the resolution yesterday moved by *Mr.* Johnston, of Louisiana, requesting the secretary of state to communicate certain information respecting the territory at the mouth of Columbian river—

Mr. Coiden suggested that the letter of Mr. Prevost had been already published.

Mr. Johnston, of Lou. said, he was aware the letter was published. The information in that letter was not a material part of the resolution. It might be dispensed with, though it was desirable to lay all the information on the subject before the house together. He said, the British North West Company had extended their trade through Canada, to the westward of the Rocky Mountains, so that it had been necessary to supply their factories by the Pacific. The goods had been usually sent to Boston, and thence shipped to the mouth of the Columbia, and thence to their factories. It was generally understood, that, about the year 1814, the proprietors, (our citizens,) made an arrangement with the North West Company, by which they became possessed of the establishment, and through that channel their factories are now supplied. He wished to know the mature and character of this arrangement; what sort of possession they had obtained; and what measure was necessary to assert our claim to the country.

Mr. Floyd said he was glad to find the gentleman favorably diposed towards the bill for establishing a government at the mouth of the Columbia. He objected, however, to the phraseology of the resolution. The departments of the government, as they are called, exist merely as the creatures of a law of congress, and the language of congress to them had always been that of command or instruction, not of request. As the readiest way of amending this resolution, Mr. F. moved so to alter it as to address the inquiry to the president of the United States, instead of the secretary of state.

Mr. Johnston assented to this amendment.—He had not made up his mind, he said, what measures were necessary to be adopted with regard to the country in question. When the information was before the house he should be disposed to do whatever was necessary to maintain our rights in that quarter, to prevent any intrusion on our limits, especially to secure the duties on goods imported through that channel, and to prevent any right being acquired there by our acquiescence, &c.

Mr. Floyd, adverted to the information on the subject given in the report of the committee which accompanied the bill at the last session. That information he said had been collected from the best sources; from the executive, from books in the public library, and from two highly respectable gentlemen, (Mr. Crooks and Mr. Farnum) to whom he ought before now, to have acknowledged his obligations, &c.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The house then proceeded to the roll of the orders of the day. The first subject was the bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt," which was recommitted to a select committee.

The bill for making a road from the Miami of Lake Erie to the Connecticut Reserve, was for some time in committee of the whole, Mr. Little in the chair, but was deferred to another day until the report accompanying the bill could be printed.

On motion of Mr. McLane, the bills concerning the collection of the revenue, &c. passed over this morning, were reinstated in their place in the orders of the day.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on that subject, Mr. Edwards in the chair.

No debate or objection being made to the bill to make perpetual the act of 3d March, 1815, for regulating the collection of the duties on imports, it was reported to the house, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time tomorrow; and

The house adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 20.

Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, from the committee on the judiciary, to which the subject had been committed, reported a bill concerning the apportionment of representatives in the state of Alabama, which received its first and second reading, and was committed to the committee of the whole house.

The resolution yesterday moved by Mr. Trimble, requesting from the president of the United States information and estimates of the expense of fortifying Thompson's Island, commonly called Key West, on the coast of Florida, was then taken up; and, after some debate, was agreed to.

ARMING MILITIA WITH RIFLES.

Resolved, That the committee on the militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of arming the militia with rifles, except those residing in cities, towns, and villages, and report thereon by bill or otherwise.

In offering this resolution, Mr. Wright said, he had submitted it in confidence of the attention of the house to the subject, it being one of the first importance, the protection of the liberties of the people, and from his own experience in the use of fire arms, having taken a hand in two wars, he hoped for the attention of the house to his remarks. The militia in the country, said Mr. W. in their dispersed situation, can never be taught the use of the musket, and manœuvres necessary to fit them to contend with a regular foreign army. The labor they undergo in their periodical meetings, their marchings and counter-marchings; their lugging their rusty muskets five or six miles, or, peradventure, the using sticks for firelocks, is truly painful to a spectator skilled in arms, and I know vastly distressing to the country militia. They, sir, have such disgust to this business, and such antipathy to the duties of militia-men, have so little confidence in their fitness to contend with a regular army, that they consider themselves as sacrifices to the liberties of their country when thus compelled to fight. But, sir, arm the country militia with rifles, and possess each of them with a rifle, compel them to meet as often as may be thought necessary, and distribute the fines and forfeitures into premiums for sharp shooting—taking care to have the fourth day of July, perpetual, one of those days; and, sir, you will relieve the militia from an intolerable burthen, give them a perfect confidence in their strength and power, and make them, as I have always thought they were, the real bulwark of the liberties of their country. They fight for themselves, and not like mercenaries for pay; they in a little time, at one or two hundred yards, would be sure of their object; and riflemen need not be told of the vast certainty to which the use of the rifle may be brought. The havoc made at New Orleans, near the close of the last war, leaves no doubt on this subject. I have been told of a case, of two riflemen there, who shot at the same officer, and each claimed him—one said that he shot to hit him under the left eye; the other that he shot at his head; he was found to have been shot just under the left eye, and also in the head; so that he would have been killed by either. The immense carnage at New Orleans seals the truth of all I have said. I have been told further, that, after the battle, a bet of a supper was made between the officers of two rifle corps from Georgia and Tennessee, of six shots a-side, an hundred yards; that they shot at a paper on the mouth of a musket, that the Tennesseeans shot their six balls into the musket, on which the Georgians gave up the bet. When the British took possession of Kent Island there were said to be three rifles in the hands of the militia of the island, and though concealed to avoid their getting them, kept them in a constant state of caution, for fear of being taken off, and which they were anxious to buy. Besides, the economy in the supply of rifles is of great consequence; the rifle barrels can be kept good for a long time; can be rebored, and by constant use of oil in their patches, are not liable to rust—when muskets, with the greatest care, are liable to rust, and may be bent, and thereby destroyed. Sir, I have no doubt if our militia shall be thus armed and thus prepared, and their feats of sharp shooting published to the world, that all the powers of Europe would not be able to press their officers to land on our coasts; but, sir, if they shall, notwithstanding, have the hardihood, I have no doubt they will pay for their temerity. I ask that the resolution may lie on the table, that the subject thus broke, may be acted on at an early day, understandingly, and the liberties of this country be thus preserved till the last trump.

Without further debate, the motion of Mr. Wright was ordered to lie on the table.

The engrossed bill to make perpetual the act of March 1815, to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

An the house adjourned to Monday.

TO LET.

THE Store House lately occupied by James Phillips & Son.

Also FOR SALE,

A handsome Philadelphia built GIG.

Inquire of

Wm. H. Whitted.

Dec. 17. 49—

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

Tuesday, December 17.

Mr Shober, from the select committee, to whom was referred the engrossed bill, supplemental to the act passed this session, for the division of Rowan county, reported the same with sundry amendments—which were read the 2d and 3d times.

Mr. Jacocks, from the military committee, reported a bill, creating the 8th division of militia, &c. which was read the first time.

Mr. Raiborn presented a bill giving Haywood superior court concurrent jurisdiction with the county court over the road from Jesse Bellew's old place, to the southern boundary line.

The bill to authorise the county courts of Chatham, Anson, Iredell, Rockingham, Randolph, Perquimons, Robeson, Halifax, Chowan, Carteret, Columbus and Bladen, to appoint a committee of finance, was read the 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to amend the several acts relative to the appointment of sheriffs; and the bill to amend the act of 1821, providing for the execution of process where there shall be no proper sheriff to execute it; were read the 3d time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Wednesday, December 18.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the report of the board of internal improvements was referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Shober, from the committee of propositions and grievances, reported a bill to regulate pilotage over the Bar and Swashes of Ocracock; also a bill to regulate pilotage over the bar of Cape-Fear; which were read the first time.

Mr. Boddie presented the petition of the regimental court martial of Nash county, praying the repeal of the law relative to officers' drills. Referred.

Mr. Wall presented a bill to empower the county court of Richmond and Montgomery to appoint commissioners to establish the dividing line between said counties; and Mr. Lagrand, a bill to establish a free ferry in Montgomery county; which were read the first time.

Received from the house of commons a message, stating that they have passed a bill to amend and extend the act of 1806, providing relief for the counties in which suits in their superior courts of law and courts of equity may so accumulate that they cannot be tried at the regular terms of those courts, also a bill making compensation to the jurors of the superior and county courts of Franklin and Camden—which passed their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Person, the senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill establishing the bank of North-Carolina; which being read the second time, was, on motion of Mr. Baker, of Gates, indefinitely postponed—yeas 36, nays 24.

The bill to authorise the building of a Toll Bridge over Dan river near Milton, was, after undergoing some amendment, read the 3d time and ordered to be engrosed.

The bill to appoint trustees for Kinston academy; the bill to appoint commissioners for the town of Kinston; the bill giving exclusive jurisdiction to the superior court of Bladen of pleas and prosecutions of the state; the bill restoring Davis Etheridge to credit; the bill to alter the place of holding regimental and battalion musters in New-Hanover county; the bill to prevent the fire hunting of fowl in Currituck county; the bill giving Haywood superior court concurrent jurisdiction with the county courts over the road from Jesse Bellew's old place to the southern boundary line; and a bill directing in what manner lands and slaves under execution shall be sold in Randolph, Washington, Duplin and Camden counties; were read the 2d and 3d time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bills to amend the act of 1817, authorising the county courts of Wilkes and Brunswick to appoint a committee of finance; the bill to appoint commissioners to lay off the road from Wilkesborough to Mrs. Bogle's; also the bill to incorporate Shady Grove Academy; and the engrossed bill for the better regulation and discipline of the militia of Ashe county, were each read the 3d time and ordered to be enrolled.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Cameron presented a resolution, authorising the public treasurer to pay to the clerk of the superior court of Wake county the amount of all such costs and charges as have been incurred in behalf of the state in carrying on the prosecution against Gen. Roberts, of Carteret county; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Cameron, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred a bill for the better preservation of health in the city of Raleigh; and a bill pointing out the duty of justices of the peace and constables—reported the same without amendment, and they were on motion, indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Cameron from the same committee, to whom was referred a resolution relative to the expediency of amending the act of 1820, pointing out the duty of guardians, so as not to require such guardians whose bonds are good and solvent, to renew them every three years, returned the same to the senate, requesting to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; which was agreed to.

Received from the house of commons a message stating that they have passed the engrossed bill declaring what staves and heading shall hereafter be merchantable, with an amendment, and asking the concurrence of the senate; which was read and agreed to.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Seawell, a bill to amend the act of 1821, entitled "An act in addition to the former acts passed for the government of the city of Raleigh.

Mr. M'Leary, a bill making compensation to the jurors in the courts of Mecklenburg county.

And Mr. Williamson, a bill to advance the administration of justice in the supreme court—which bills were severally read the first time, and the latter referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The bill to establish courts of equity separate from the courts of law, being read the 3d time, was, on motion of Mr. Branch, indefinitely postponed—yeas 28, nays 22.

Received from the house of commons a message stating their concurrence in the several amendments made by the senate to the bill supplemental to the act of this session for the division of Rowan county. The bill was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill making compensation to the jurors in the courts of Mecklenburg, was read the 2d and 3d times, and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill, making compensation to the jurors of the superior and county courts of Franklin and Camden, was read the first time.

Received from the house of commons a message, stating that they have passed a bill to amend the act of 1819, giving to the county courts power to regulate separate elections, &c. also a bill granting further time to perfect titles to lands within this state—which bills passed their first reading.

Friday, December 20.

Mr. Branch, from the committee on internal improvements, to whom was referred a resolution, directing an inquiry into the expediency of appropriating a sum of money for clearing out and rendering navigable Waccamaw river, reported that the measure was inexpedient.

Mr. B. also reported, without amendment, the bill which was referred to the same committee, to appoint commissioners to lay off the great state road from Jonathan Woody's old blacksmith's shop to Salem; and, on motion, the said bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Cameron, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred sundry resolutions, adopted by the senate, on the subject of granting letters of administration, &c. reported a bill further to amend an act concerning the proving of wills, granting letters of administration, and to prevent frauds in the management of intestates' estates, passed in 1715, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Miller, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of ceding to the United States the jurisdiction of certain lands at Ocracock, moved to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; which was agreed to.

Mr. Shober presented a resolution directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefit of the act for ascertaining the method of proving book debts to guardians of persons found non compos mentis; which was agreed to.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Baird, a bill to repeal all acts and clauses of acts, offering a premium for wolf scalps; and a bill to incorporate the Free Bridge company, in Buncombe county; and

Mr. Shober, a bill regulating the duties of the clerks of county courts and others; which passed their first reading.

The bill to amend an act of 1798, empowering the county courts of the several counties to order the laying out of public roads, and to establish and settle ferries; and to appoint where bridges shall be built, and to clear inland rivers and creeks, being amended, was read the second and third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, December 21.

Mr. Blackwell, from the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of issuing a farther sum in treasury notes, reported a bill to raise a fund to liquidate the debt which the state owes to the State Bank; which was read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the following resolution, reported by the committee on the subject, was taken up and agreed to.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make any change in the present arrangement of the congressional districts of this state.

Mr. Shober, from the committee of propositions and grievances, reported a bill to authorise the securities of William Barr, late sheriff of Stokes county, to collect arrears of taxes; which passed its first reading.

Received from the house of commons a message, stating that they have passed the bill to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government for 1823, with sundry amendments, which were read and agreed to.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Carson, a bill to prevent the clerks of record from practising as attornies or counsellors within their respective counties; Mr. Glisson, a bill to extend certain privileges to the securities of persons who may hereafter take the prison bounds; and Mr. Lindsay, a bill to prevent the destruction of oysters in this state; which bills were read the first time.

The engrossed bill to repeal the second section of the act of 1821, respecting the supreme court, was read the second time; and after being amended, was read the third time, and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill for the better regulation of the militia of this state was amended on its second reading, read a third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to regulate, in part, the practice in the county and superior courts, was read the second and third time.

The bill to repeal, in part, the act of 1805, concerning the entries of vacant and unappropriated lands, was read the third time.

Monday, Dec 23.

Mr. Wm. V. Speight, the senator from Greene, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Abraham Darden, was qualified, and took his seat.

Received from the house of commons, a message stating that they have passed a bill for the relief of debtors, for debts which may be contracted after the first of May next, which was read the first time and passed.

Received from the house of commons, a resolution, adopted by that house, proposing to appoint a joint select committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the inspection laws relative to tar, pitch and turpentine; which was agreed to by the senate.

Mr. Sneed, from the select committee to whom was referred the bill to consolidate and amend the several laws relative to the processioning of land, reported the same without amendment, which was, on motion of Mr. Sneed, indefinitely postponed.

Received from the house of commons, a message stating that they have passed the engrossed bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg and Robeson agricultural societies, with an amendment. The said amendment was agreed to by the senate.

Mr. M'Kay presented a bill to promote agriculture and family domestic manufactures within this state; which passed its first reading.

Received from the house of commons, a bill appointing commissioners to extend and mark the dividing line between Bladen and Cumberland; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Williams, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for a major general of the third division, reported that Jehu Bird was duly elected.

The bill to cede to the United States all that part of Chowan river between Sandy Point and the mouth of Bennett's creek; and the bill to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named; were severally read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Dec. 17

The bill to regulate the patrol of Richmond county; the bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, and the bill to appoint commissioners and to incorporate the town of Huntsville, in Surry county, were read the 1st time.

The bill making compensation to the jurors of the superior and county courts of Camden and Franklin, was read the 2d and 3d times.

The bill to amend an act passed in 1741, for the better observation of the Lord's day, and the bill to amend an act passed in 1798, to prevent the obstruction of the navigation of Currituck Inlet, were indefinitely postponed.

The bill concerning the hire of negroes, was referred to Messrs. Henry, Eure, Cooper, Moore and Dulaney.

The following bills were presented, viz.

By *Mr.* Martin, a bill to amend an act for the incorporation of Elizabeth City, in Pasquotank county.

Mr. Speight, a bill to alter the names of Deborah and John Wiggins, of Greene county, and to legitimate them.

Mr. Baird, a bill supplementary to an act passed in the year 1784, to appoint commissioners and to establish Morganton, in Burke county.

Mr. Brickell, a bill to repeal part of the 5th section of an act passed in 1789, to amend an act directing the mode of proceeding against the real estate of deceased debtors where the personal estate is insufficient for the payment of debts.

Mr. Fisher, a bill concerning notary publics, clerks of the county courts and county solicitors.

Mr. Whitaker, a bill to authorise the county courts of Wake to have copied and rebound, such books in the register's office as are old and worn out; and

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on the Cherokee lands, reported a bill authorise the county courts of Haywood to appoint an entry-taker and surveyor for the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians which have not been surveyed.

Which bills passed their 1st reading.

Mr. Lamb, a bill respecting the pay of the judges of the superior courts in certain cases. [Proposed to deduct $12 50 from their allowance, for each day they may fail to attend their regular courts.] This bill was read the 1st time, and on motion of Mr. Moore, indefinitely postponed—Yeas 70, nays 53.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. Henry, from the special committee to whom was referred the bill concerning the hire of negroes, returned it with an amendment, which was concurred in, and the bill was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Burgin, the committee on internal improvements was instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating —— dollars out of the funds set apart for internal improvements, for the purpose of opening a road from Morganton to the North Cove, in Burke county, thence to the Tennessee line.

Mr. R. A. Jones presented the memorial of the Roanoke navigation company, praying that the state will subscribe for the shares reserved for it in that company.—Referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Speight, from the special committee to whom was referred the bill to authorise the securities of James Eastwood to collect arrears of taxes for the years therein mentioned, reported the bill with an amendment, which was concurred in, and it was read the 2d time.

A message was received from the senate, proposing to ballot immediately for major commandant of the Fayetteville corps of artillery.—Not agreed to.

Mr. Harbin moved for a reconsideration of the bill respecting the pay of judges of the superior courts in certain cases, which was negatived.

Mr. Mebane, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill concerning the appointment of guardians by the superior courts, reported that they were unable to see the importance of its provisions, and requested to be discharged from its further consideration.

The bill to amend the 19th section of an act passed in 1794, chap. 114, directing the mode of recovering debts of 20*l.* or under, was read the 1st time.

Mr. Cox presented a resolution, the object of which was to cause the board of internal improvements to exhibit to such committee as should be appointed by the legislature for the purpose, a detailed account of their expenditures, contracts, &c. of every kind, and empowering the said committee to examine papers, persons, &c. for the purpose. The resolution was read and indefinitely postponed.

The following bills were presented, viz.

By Mr. Moore, a bill to alter the mode of holding the elections of vestrymen for St. James Church, in the town of Wilmington.

Mr. Ward, a bill to regulate the county courts of Onslow.

Mr. Wilkins, a bill to establish Hopewell academy, in Edgecombe county, and to incorporate the trustees thereof.

Mr. Blackledge, a bill to regulate the inspection of provisions—which bills passed their first reading, with the exception of the latter, which was indefinitely postponed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, Mr. Graves in the chair, on the bill to alter the mode of electing sheriffs and to vest the right thereof in the people. After considerable debate, the committee rose, and on motion, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Thursday, December 19.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the committee on internal improvements was instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum of money from the funds set apart for internal improvement, for the purpose of opening a road from W. Woodward's, in Buncombe county, to the Tennessee line, so as to intersect the road laid out by the state of Tennessee from King's salt works.

Mr. Strange, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of the inhabitants of the town of Fayetteville, made a report favorable to the prayer of the petitioners, recommending the passage of a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear steam boat company.

The bill to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government for the year 1823, was read the 1st time.

On motion of Mr. Gilchrist, the committee on internal improvement was instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating $500 from the fund set apart for internal improvement to facilitate the navigation of Lumber river.

Mr. Burgin from the committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of 1815, providing for the appointment of electors to vote for president and vice president of the United States so far as the same provides for their appointment by general ticket, reported that it is inexpedient to repeal said act, which was concurred in—yeas 96, nays 26.

The bill to amend an act to empower the county courts to provide for the safe keeping of the estates of ideots and lunatics, was, on its 2d reading, indefinitely postponed.

A motion was made by *Mr.* R. Jones, for the indefinite postponement of the bill for the relief of honest debtors which may be contracted after the 1st day of May next; which was negatived 110 to 16. The bill then passed its 2d reading, and was referred to Messrs. Henry, J. Graham, Mebane, Fisher and Moore.

The bill to improve the navigation of the Cape Fear river below the town of Wilmington, passed its 3d reading.

On motion of Mr. Baird, the committee on internal improvement was instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating from the same fund $1000, for the purpose of opening a road where the road laid off by Tennessee crosses Smoky Mountain in the town of Franklin, in the Cherokee purchase.

The bill to prescribe the time at which the office of sheriff shall expire; the bill to amend an act passed in 1821, to provide for the execution of process where there shall be no proper officer to execute the same, the bill to repeal part of the 4th section of an act passed in 1813, to establish the mode of elections in Buncombe county; the bill to restore Davis Etheridge, of Camden county, to credit; the bill to prevent the fire hunting of fowl in Currituck county; and the bill to appoint commissioners for the town of Kinston, in Lenoir county, and to enlarge their powers, were read the 1st time.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. A. B. M'Millan, a bill for repairing and improving the road leading from Hunisville, in Surry county, over the Blue Ridge, in Ashe county, to the Virginia line.

Mr. M'Laurin, a bill pointing out the qualifications of overseers of roads—This bill was indefinitely postponed on its first reading, and the former referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Barnett, a bill to prevent hogs from running at large in certain parts of Currituck county—which passed its 1st reading.

Friday, December 20.

Mr. Henry from the special committee to whom was referred the bill for the relief of debtors, for debts which may be contracted after the 1st day of May next, reported the bill with sundry amendments—which were concurred in, and the bill passed its 2d reading.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Fisher in the chair, on the revenue bill, which having been gone through, the speaker resumed his seat, and the chairman reported that the committee had made several amendments to the bill—which amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed its second reading. A motion was then made for its third reading, which, while pending, Mr. Graves moved to further amend the bill, by increasing the tax on brokers, from 200 to 1000 dollars, which was negatived, 72 to 41, and the bill passed its 3d reading.

The bill authorising the sheriff of Edgecombe to collect arrears due him, were referred to Messrs. Baker, Eure, Sheppard, Ward and Dockery.

Mr. Lamb presented a resolution requiring the board of internal improvements to furnish to the legislature, a detailed statement of all their expenditures, from the time of Mr. Fulton's engagement, in Europe, to the present day, &c. A motion was made for its indefinite postponement, but before acting on it, the house adjourned.

Saturday, December 21.

On motion of Mr. S. A. Bryan, a select joint committee was appointed, consisting of the members from Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Washington, Martin, and the town of Edenton, to inquire into the expediency of amending the inspection laws, relative to tar, pitch and turpentine.

On motion of Mr. C. Bell, the committee on internal improvements was instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the sum of —— dollars from the funds set apart for internal improvements, for the improvement of the channel leading through the Narrows of Albemarle Sound.

Mr. Mebane from the committee on internal improvements, to whom was referred the bill to repeal the 1st section of an act passed in 1821, to provide for an additional fund for internal improvements, made a report recommending its rejection, which was concurred in, ayes 64, nays 62.

The bill authorising Thomas Cobbs to erect a bridge across Neuse river; the bill to incorporate the light infantry company of the town of Newbern, and the bill to incorporate Sharon Lodge, No. 78, in Pitt county, passed their third reading.

The bill to prevent negro traders who act for themselves from dealing with other slaves, and the bill declaring the effects of deeds and conveyances in trust, were indefinitely postponed on their 2d reading.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on internal improvements, to whom was referred sundry resolutions requesting appropriations of money, to open and improve several roads, in the western part of the state, reported, that such appropriations should have been made by the board of internal improvements, and therefore recommended their rejection—concurred in.

Mr. M. from the same committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Roanoke navigation company, praying that the state will subscribe for the 550 shares reserved for her, or relinquish the right of such subscription, reported that it is inexpedient to do either at this time.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Eure, a bill to authorise the reading of depositions in certain cases.

Mr. Anderson, a bill to amend the 1st section of an act to keep open Ivey River, in Buncombe county, so far up said river as Carter's mill.

Mr. Baker, a bill to alter the names and legitimate Tho's J. Peel, J. M. Peel, and G. W. Peel.

Mr. Mebane, a bill to authorise John A. Cameron, of Fayetteville, to erect and keep up a toll bridge across Deep River, in Chatham county.

Mr. Pugh, a bill to exempt certain citizens of Hyde county from public duties; and

Mr. Worth from the committee of propositions and grievances, to whom was referred a memorial from sundry citizens of Bertie county, reported a bill to regulate the seine fisheries in Salmon Creek—which bills passed their first reading.

The bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg and Robeson agricultural societies, was amended and passed its 3d reading.

Mr. Hill, from the balloting committee for colonel of cavalry attached to the 10th brigade, reported that A. A. M'Dowell was duly elected.

The house resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Lamb, relative to the board of internal improvements, and the question recurring on its indefinite postponement, Mr Mebane moved that it lie on the table until Monday, which was agreed to.—Yeas 80—Nays 43.

Monday, Dec. 23.

The bill giving exclusive jurisdiction to the superior courts of Bladen county of pleas and prosecutions of the state—the bill to alter the place of holding regimental and battalion musters in New-Hanover—the bill to amend an act passed in 1817, to authorize the county courts of Wilkes and Brunswick to appoint a committee of finance—the bill making compensation to the jurors in Mecklenburg county—the bill to amend an act passed in 1798, to empower county courts to order the laying off of public roads, &c.—the bill giving Haywood superior court concurrent jurisdiction with the county court over the road leading from Jesse Bellew's old place to the southern boundary line; and the bill to appoint trustees for Kinston academy, and to regulate the same, were read the 1st time and passed.

Mr. Baker, from the select joint committee to whom was referred the bill to authorize the sheriff of Edgecombe to collect arrears of taxes, reported the same with amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill passed its 1st and 2d reading.

The bill concerning the hire of slaves, was rejected on its 3d reading, 76 to 43.

The bill for the more convenient administration of justice in capital cases—the bill authorising county courts to take one bond only of a guardian to two or more minors holding property in common—the bill to amend an act passed in 1741, to prevent the stealing of cattle, &c.—the bill to repeal the 3d section of an act passed in 1795, ch. 144—the bill making the officials of the secretary of state, evidence in certain cases—the bill to amend the act passed in 1811, to make the stealing of standing corn, &c. larceny—the bill concerning jails—the bill directing the distribution of the acts of congress—the bill to amend an act passed in 1807 to regulate the charges of sheriffs, &c. in certain cases—the bill to amend the 19th section of an act passed 1794, ch. 114, directing the mode of recovering debts of 20*l.* or under; the bill to amend an act passed in 1821, repecting the courts of Columbus county, and the bill to authorise Wm. Blackledge to erect a bridge across Neuse, passed their 3d reading.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr Baird, a bill supplementary to an act passed in 1818, to appoint commissioners to extend the Fayetteville road form Morganton to the Tennessee line.

Mr. T. Bell, a bill to provide additional commissioners for the town of Nixonton, in Pasquotank county.

Mr. Pugh, a bill to continue in force the act passed in 1820, appointing commissioners to fix on a suitable place for public buildings in Hyde county, and for other purposes.

Mr. E. Graham, a bill to direct how the compensation of the port physician of the town of Newbern shall be paid.

Mr. Rea, a bill appointing commissioners to lay off and make a road from Charlotte in *Mecklenburg* county to the Anson line.

Mr. Ward, a bill pointing out the mode whereby the militia shall hereafter be called out in cases of insurrection.

Mr. Hellen, a bill to amend an act passed in 1819, to appoint a board of branch pilots to examine all persons, who now have or may hereafter wish to obtain a branch to pilot over Ocracock Bar and Swashes—which bills passed their 1st reading.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr Lamb, to which Mr. Mebane moved an amendment, which was agreed to—yeas 87, nays 36.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, January 1.

Energy and Expedition.—We learn from Baltimore, says the National Intelligencer of the 24th ult. that commodore Porter arrived in Baltimore on Thursday evening, and almost before he was known to have been in the city, bought and sent off to Norfolk, under the command of lieutenant Newell, a whole squadron of eight vessels, intended for service against the pirates. The commodore has proceeded to the north to procure a steam boat to form part of the expedition.

The members of the legislature of Missouri, at a meeting held for the purpose, have *unanimously* adopted a resolution, recommending Henry Clay "as a person eminently qualified to fill the office of president of the United States."

The members of the legislature of Kentucky, also *unanimously*, have adopted a similar resolution.

Agriculture.—We congratulate our readers on the passage of an act at the present session, which, we trust, will do much for the improvement of agriculture in this state. The act propriates five thousand dollars a year, for two years, to be divided among the several counties in the state in proportion to their federal numbers, but to be given to such only as form agricultural societies. To all such counties is to be given a sum equal to that which the members of their society raise among themselves, provided it does not exceed the sum to which their federal numbers entitle them.

The state society is to be continued at Raleigh, and to be considered the parent of the whole; to which the sum of one thousand dollars is appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expense of procuring rare seeds, printing annually a report of the Society, embracing a view of all improvements, &c. We shall take an early opportunity of laying the act itself before our readers.

Raleigh Register.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21.

By the ship Factor, capt Sheed, arrived at this port from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 30th October, the editor of the National Gazette received Liverpool papers to that date, and London to the 28th of the same month, inclusive. They afford no positive intelligence of moment. It will be seen by extracts which we subjoin, that the Greek insurrection wore still an encouraging aspect. The fall of French stocks is important in the cause to which it is ascribed, the illness of Louis XVIII. His death would be attended with serious embarrassments for the congress of Verona. No official intelligence had been received at London from that congress. The London Courier appears to give credit to the Paris article which makes the Emperor Alexander hold a new and strong language as regards the Turks.

The disturbances in Ireland still continue.

The accounts from the north of Spain are contradictory. Advices from the South of France, stated that the Spanish constitutionalists were pushing with great activity, their preparations for expelling the Royalists. It was thought that the Constitutional army in Catalonia, would amount to 30,000 effective men before the end of October.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Oct. 28.

Accounts have this morning been received from Greece of the most satisfactory nature. On the 24th of Sept. the Castle of Corinth surrendered to the Christians, and by this achievement the Morea has been again liberated from the barbarians. This event will be considered important in history, because it has been preceded by the most brilliant success on the part of the Greeks.

The Turkish fleet, after the loss of six ships which they sustained in action with the Grecian navy, attempted in vain to gain the Dardanelles, and were forced back into the haven of Napoli di Romania, where the Greeks had assembled all their forces round them. The situation of the barbarians was highly critical, for they were hourly exposed to an attack, and their destruction was extremely probable, for the Greeks recollecting the bloody scenes at Scio and Cyprus, were filled with the most determined purpose of revenge, particularly the islanders.

A letter in papers from Semlin affirms that the Divan has at length determined to announce publicly the evacuation of the Morea by the Turkish troops, but to attribute it solely to the failure of provisions, arising from the exhausted state of the country.

The Journal des Debats contains a long, and we think important article, relative to Turkey. It is therein stated, and apparently from authority, that the emperor Alexander had "announced to the congress at Verona his intention of entirely changing his system with regard to Turkey, and of employing means of force to compel at last the barbarous government of Constantinople to make concessions." We shall offer no remarks upon this statement. A few days, we expect, will enable us to communicate intelligence that will supply the best comment.

Paris, Oct. 20.

It is stated in the Turin Gazette of the 16th of Oct. that, according to very recent letters from Venice, scarcely any hopes were entertained of the life of the celebrated sculptor Canova. At the date of these letters he was in the last extremity, and his medical attendants declared that they could do nothing more for him.

Frontiers of Moldavia, Oct. 5.

The last letters from Odessa confirm the account that Selim Pacha, with 15,000 men, had gone over to the Persians; that several severe actions ensued, in which the Turks were totally defeated, and lost all their artillery.

Cheap Travelling for Emigants.—The Rochester, (New York) paper informs, that the owners of boats on the Grand Canal, convey emigrants at the extreme low rate of *one cent per mile*, and in proportion for furniture and effects, in covered boats, entirely sheltered from the weather—so that a poor person may start from Albany and reach Buffalo, 350 miles, in 4 or 5 days, at an expense of 350 cents only, taking his own provisions with him: and this free from fatigue, sun, wind, dust or mud, or any dangers.

Boston, Dec. 7.

A large quantity of iron filings and shavings were a few weeks since deposited in a store near Taunton, and a few quarts of linseed oil accidentally spilt upon it. Three weeks afterwards the heap was opened and the iron found heated to redness. The iron was free from sulphur, which with iron produces spontaneous combustion.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, Mr. *Samuel E. Alsobrook* to Miss *Sarah Clancy.*

DIED,

In Salisbury, on the 3d ult. Alexander Frohock, esq. clerk of Rowan Superior Court, aged 48 years.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
December 25	38	44	46
26	42	47	48
27	38	41	42
28	33	39	39
29	37	44	42
30	37	40	41
31	29	29	26

EDUCATION.

THE Female School at Mrs. Jane Ray's, under the care of Polly D. Hanner, will commence on Monday the 13th instant, where will be taught the useful and ornamental branches of *FEMALE EDUCATION*, at the following reduced prices:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic at $5 per session.

Geography, English Grammar, Drawing, Painting and Needle-work, at $6 50 per session.

Board by Mrs. Jane Ray, at 25 dollars per session.

Jan. 1. 51—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1822.

Mann Patterson vs. *William Bailey.* } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: Therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the fourth Monday of February next, at the court house in Hillsborough, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 62½ 51—6w

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

The board for internal improvements made their annual report to the general assembly some days ago, accompanied by the reports of the state engineer on the several works to which his attention had been drawn in the course of the past year, the whole of which have been printed, and are in the hands of the members.

The report of the board, as is usual, gives a brief view of the several objects which have come before them, with such remarks as were deemed necessary. In speaking of the improvements on Cape Fear, they say, "Much of the funds of this company have been wasted, for the want of skill in planning and laying out the works, at their commencement, which was done before the employment of the present engineer; and perhaps there is no improvement in the state, which affords such conclusive evidence of the impossibility of effecting any thing valuable or important, in the work of internal improvement, without having the assistance of an able civil engineer. In this single work, a sum of money has been expended without producing any good, sufficient to employ the present officer for more than fifteen years."

The reports of the engineer, are on a dam and guard lock at the entrance of the Roanoke canal: on the Clubfoot and Harlow's creek canal; on the drainage of the Brown and White marshes; on the Waggamaw river; on Lumber river; on the Cape Fear; on the Roanoke from Weldon's to Plymouth, and on the Dan and Roanoke from major Hairston's, in Stokes, to Rocklanding; on the Broad river; on a dam and lock on Tar river; on the following roads, for which contracts have been made, viz: from Wilkesborough to the Tennessee line by Ashe court-house; from Wilkesborough to the same line by Horton's turnpike: the Swananoah gap road, and the road through the Cherokee country; and on the following proposed new roads, viz. from Plymouth to the head of Pungo river; from the Painted rock on the Tennessee line to Asheville; from Asheville to the Saluda gap road, at the South Carolina line; from Asheville to Rutherfordton; and on the stage road from Fayetteville to the Virginia line. A few extra copies of these reports are printed, and may be had at J. Gales's book store. *Raleigh Reg.*

Agriculture.—The agricultural society of this state held its annual meeting in the hall of the house of commons, in the afternoon of Monday last. His excellency the governor, the president of the society, being prevented by indisposition from attending, James Mebane, esq. the 1st vice president, took the chair. The meeting was opened, agreeably to appointment, by a very appropriate address by Dr. R. H. Helme, of Johnston county, in which he represented the great advantages to be derived to this country from an improved mode of cultivatiug the earth, which nothing was better calculated to effect than the general institution of agricultural societies, and the establishment of fairs and cattle shows and exhibitions of improved farming implements and domestic manufactures. The orator paid a well deserved compliment to the state of New York, for the great encouragement which she had awarded to the promotion of this great object, by appropriating a sum of money in aid of the funds of every county in the state, in which an agricultural society is established. And why, said he, can we not see a fair, a cattle show and exhibition of manufactures in Raleigh during the session of assembly? It would no doubt, he said, be a highly gratifying sight. The doctor alluded to the exertions now making by the venerable Madison and others to introduce into the new college of Virginia a professorship of agriculture. And why, he asked, cannot such a professorship be added to our university? If the funds be not already sufficient, the liberality of the present legislature, he had no doubt, on being petitioned for so worthy a purpose, would furnish the necessary means. But as we hope to be able to lay this excellant production shortly before our readers, we will not attempt any further account of it at present. The thanks of the society were given to Dr. Helme for his address, with a request that he would furnish a copy for the press, which he has consented to do.

After the address was closed, the society proceeded to the transaction of its business. Several new members were added to the society, and sundry communications were read, and referred to their appropriate committees. A single premium only was awarded, which was one of ten dollars, in favour of the female benevolent society of this city, for a fine piece of diaper which had been made under their direction, and which was much admired by all who saw it. After electing their officers for the ensuing year, who are the same as last year, the society adjourned till Friday evening, at 6 o'clock.

We have pleasure in stating, that gen. D. Cameron is appointed to deliver an address at the next annual meeting. *Ib.*

A Rich Country.—We learn from the Huntsville paper, that, by an accurate investigation, it has been ascertained that the quantity of cotton grown, cleaned, and packed for market, in the county of Madison, in the state of Alabama, was, in the year 1821, upwards of six million of pounds, amounting, at the then market price of 12½ cents per lb. to $753,333. This year's crop, if equally abundant, will bring, at the present price of 8 cents per pound, $482,133.

The population of that county, by the last census (taken late in 1821,) was 17,481. The product for exportation, in 1821, was therefore within a fraction of forty-five dollars per soul, or, on a fair estimate one hundred dollors for each working hand. The same rate would give to the union a production, beyond the consumption, of more than four hundred millions of dollars. [*Nat. Int.*

Newport, (R. I.) Dec. 4.

The remarkable propensity of cats, in sucking the breath of infants, has often been spoken of, and has been considered by many as fabulous; but an instance occurred in this town last week, which should put parents on their guard against this danger. The mother had left the infant in the care of a domestic; on her return, she was informed that the cat was found with its two fore paws fast encircling the child's neck, and its mouth in that of the child, which was nearly suffocated; and great exertions were necessary to extricate the helpless little sufferer from its perilous situation. The story was not much heeded by the mother—but what was her horror on being awakened in the night, by the convulsed struggling of the infant, and finding the same cat, in the same position, and the child again reduced to nearly the last extremity!—The cat was immediately thrust out of the window—and so much eagerness did she manifest to return to her victim that she broke through a pane of glass to effect her object. It was not until the cat had made a third attempt on the following day, that she was put to death.

Internal Trade of Kentucky.—A letter from Cumberland ford, Kentucky, says, "up to the present period, there have passed this place, 45,421 live hogs for market—say they are worth 7 dollars each, which in my opinion is a moderate calculation, amounts to 317,246 dollars.—5,446 horses and mules at an average of 80 dollars each, make 435,680.—Only 236 stall-fed steers, as yet, say worth 40 dollars each, makes 9,440 dollars. Two or three thousand hogs, I hear, are on the road, to be added to the above list. If only 2000 come, they will add to the amount 14,000 dollars more, making in all, (at the lowest calculation of mine,) 777,067 dollars in good money. I trust the time is not very distant when Kentucky will restore her credit, and there will be no more relief measures prayed for, nor stop laws passed, which have disgraced one of the most prolific and rich states in the union, whose sons are bold and enterprising beyond any I believe, in the world."

New Orleans.—It appears by accounts from New Orleans, to the 29th Nov. that the yellow fever had entirely subsided there, and that the board of health had given up the publication of daily reports of deaths. The planters and others on Red river, were enjoying perfect health, and their crops of cotton which had turned out well, were soon expected in the market. The river was on the rise, and as numerous boats were on their way down, trade was expected to be brisk in a few days. The price of cotton was 14 a 15 cents. The banks of New Orleans, have given notice, that they would receive bullion of pure silver, and *Iturbide dollars*, at par; Sand dollars, of approved quality, at 8 per cent. discount on their weight. A general expectation prevailed, that there would be considerable dealings in homespun and European goods throughout the internal provinces of Mexico, during the fall and winter.

[*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

From the Christian Spectator.

HYMN.

Earth has a joy unknown in heaven,
The new-born joy of sins forgiven!
Tears of such pure and deep delight,
Ye angels, never dimm'd your sight!

Ye saw of old on chaos rise
The beauteous pillars of the skies:
Ye knew where morn, exulting, springs,
And evening folds her drooping wings.

Bright heralds of the Eternal Will,
Abroad his errands ye fulfil;
Or throned in floods of beamy day,
Symphonious, in his presence play.

Loud is the song—the heavenly plain
Is shaken with the choral strain—
And dying echoes, floating far,
Draw music from each chiming star.

But I amid your quires shall shine,
And all your knowledge shall be mine:
Ye on your harps must learn to hear
A secret chord that mine will bear.

Extract from Dr. Morse's Report on Indian Affairs.

Persons and Character of Indians.

Indians, generally, are about the size of the white people. The Ossages, and some other tribes, who are of remarkable height, and fine figure, are exceptions to this remark. In these respects, they exceed any equally large body of white people known among us. In the shape of their limbs, and their erect form, Indians have evidently the advantage over the whites. Some, whom I have seen, would be perfect models for the sculptor. Instances of deformity are rare. In bodily strength they are inferior to the whites; as is true of all savages; civilized man being always superior in strength to savage man. They are fleet in their movement. Indian runners are prodigies in respect to their long continued rapidity in conveying messages to distant tribes. —Their journies far exceed in length, what a white man could perform in the same time, and with less weariness. With wonderful quickness interesting information is circulated among the tribes friendly to each other.

Indians talk but little. Their knowledge is limited, and their ideas few; and they have the wisdom not to talk when they have nothing to say —a trait of character worthy the imitation of many, who claim to be wiser than the Indians. In conversation, they do not interrupt each other, but wait respectfully till the speaker has finished. Except when intoxicated, they are not vociferous, noisy, or quarrelsome, in the common intercourse, but mild and obliging. Backbiting, whispering, cursing and swearing, to our shame it must be said, are vices, not of *savage*, but of *civilized* man! The Indians who have been *conversant with white men*, like the ancient Cretans, are liars. Many among them are full of subtilty, deceit and artifice, implacable, unmerciful, without pity. When enmity toward an individual, family, or tribe, from whatever cause is imbibed, it remains till death, unless previously gratified and removed, by taking revenge on his enemy. The most horrid scenes of torture and cruelty are witnessed by whole tribes, of both sexes, old and young, without any show of pity. Thousands of helpless women and children, crying for mercy, have been tomahawked, and scalped, and mangled, without mercy.—But these dispositions, and the indulgence of them, unhappily are not confined to the Indians. I would to God, for the honor of our country, they were. Were we to charge the Indians with indulging these ferocious dispositions, we should expose ourselves to the just retort, "Physician, heal thyself. Thou that reproachest us, as implacable, unmerciful, unpitying toward white people; dost thou suffer thy warriors to indulge these same dispositions toward defenceless Indians, desolating and burning our pleasant villages, and slaughtering our shrieking wives and children?"

Hospitality is a predominant trait in the Indian character. To the stranger, whether white or red, they are hospitable and generous, furnishing the best food and accommodations their dwellings afford; often relinquishing their own food and lodging for the refreshment and comfort of the stranger.

The women are slaves to the men, performing all the labour and drudgery of the house, of the field, and o raising their children. Those women who have families, generally stoop in their walk; their heads project forward; they are deformed by the burdens which they are constrained to bear. The man considers it a disgrace to labour, and while at home is a mere lounger.

Indian chiefs are generally, not always, the ablest men in the nation; more frequently they are old men, and manage their councils, and the affairs of the nation with sober dignity, great order, deliberation, and decorum. They proceed slowly, but surely. Nothing is permitted to interrupt their great business after they are engaged in it; and when they have finished it, the council breaks up. Special care is taken to prevent divisions in their respective nations. In conversing with individual chiefs and sections of tribes, in my late tour among them, and asking what they thought of the propositions of their great father, the president; their reply, in frequent instances, was;—"We are but part of the nation; we cannot answer. We will deliver your proposal to the chiefs in council, who will deliberate on it, and decide, and then we will let you know our opinion." Their public speakers are generally their most eloquent men, and many of them, in point of natural and forcible gesture, graceful attitude, and manly sense, not, indeed, in learning and information, would rank among the first orators in any age or country. Next to the chiefs, are the *medicine men*, a species of jugglers, who have usually the dominant influence in the tribe.

The Indians are shrewd observers, and quick discerners of character. They have a high sense of honour, justice, and fair dealing, and great sensibility, when advantage is taken of their weakness and ignorance, to deprive them of their property, and in other ways, to trespass on their rights. When their confidence, in this way, is once lost, it is difficult to regain it. Their distrust, too, is not limited to the man who injures them; but is extended to all whom he is supposed to represent. "This white man would cheat us out of all our property. All white men would do the same. White men are all cheats." They have not our knowledge and means to make the just discrimination. This view shows again how necessary it is, that the government, in all their transactions with Indians, should be just, faithful to fulfil all their promises to them with paternal kindness, in their uneducated dependent state. In this way alone can they regain and secure their lost confidence;—and without their confidence and affection, we can do them very little good. This view of the Indian character, also, shows how indispensable it is to the success of any plans for the benefit of Indians, that none but men of good and exemplary character should ever be permitted to go among them, either in the military profession, as agents or traders, or in any other capacity. The reasons are so obvious, that no observations are necessary to elucidate or enforce them.

There is as visible a difference of character among the different tribes, as there is in our own population: few general observations, therefore, will apply to them as a body. Whatever may have been their origin, about which there are many opinions, and none of which can be relied on as correct, they are certainly an intelligent and noble part of our race, and capable of high moral and intellectual improvement. When we consider their mode of life, the few advantages they have enjoyed for cultivating and enlarging their minds, that they have no written language, no books, no education, but in the art of war, hunting, and a few other things, and no other than that which, not to use stronger expressions, is very imperfect, and of little moral effect; we may well wonder that we find them in the state we have described. They are a race, who on every correct principle, ought to be saved from extinction, if it be possible to save them. They are entitled to all that *can* be done for this purpose.

"I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me."

The idea of immortality is indeed delightful, when connected with the hope of everlasting union with our friends. The belief that the love which we have cherished on earth, is not lost in the grave but perfected and perpetuated in heaven, is efficient under the most afflicting bereavements, to sustain and elevate the soul. This hope the christian enjoys, and this belief he may indulge towards the most endearing objects of worldly attachment. While he beholds them descending into the grave, his soul derives comfort from the assurance that God will gather the sleeping dust of the righteous, and that, as Christ has risen from the dead, "so he has become the first fruits of them that slept." "So if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, so them also which sleep in Jesus, will God bring him." The resurrection of Jesus Christ is the firm foundation on which we may rest our hopes of immortality, and re-union with our friends who die in the Lord.

The words selected for the motto, were the words of David after the death of a child. During the sickness of the child, like a penitent and pious father, he fasted and wept and prayed for its recovery; but when the child was dead, he rose from the earth, submissive to the Divine will, "and went into the house of the Lord and worshipped; then he came to his own house, and when he required, they set bread before him, and he did eat."

The solicitude of David for his child, his earnest wish that it might recover, was natural and proper. That it was accompanied with pious submission, we have reason to believe from the composure of his mind on hearing that the child was dead. There are feelings which parents only know; and piety has no tendency to eradicate or diminish paternal love. This tender cord, by which the parent is bound to the child, is strengthened by sickness: it is not dissolved by death. When the soul of the infant departs, the spirit of the pious parent naturally seeks out the place of its abode. Having in faith resigned the departed soul to the Father of spirits, the parent rejoices in the hope of soon seeing the child in those blessed regions from which sin, and pain and death are for ever excluded. With this prospect, in pious composure, can the parent say with David, "*I shall go to him, but he shall not come to me.*" This consideration will naturally excite the parents to greater diligence and activity in preparing for his own change.

Are pious and faithful parents bereaved of children who are advanced from a state of infancy on the journey of life—children that have evinced an amiable disposition "a tenderness of conscience, a love of truth, an open, candid and benevolent heart; a tender sense of obligation, and a desire to pay it; who were resigned in trouble, patient in sickness, and tranquil in the hour of death." Such strokes are severe, they pierce the heart; but yet there is ground for consolation. The will of God is done, but this is not all: the parents have reason to hope that God has heard their prayers, and blessed their endeavours for the good of their children.

With gratitude and joy, they may lift their eyes from the earth, in which the mortal remains of their children are deposited, and direct them towards a better world, as the present abode of the deceased, and where they have joined the spirits of the just made perfect. O! the consolation of believing, that while we are bereaved, our children are blessed! while we are mourning, they are rejoicing! and that too as the fruit of divine assistance upon our endeavours for their salvation. How consoling the thought that our children are with their God and our God, who will wipe all tears from their eyes, and who will make our affection a mean of quickening us to duty, and of ripening us for a re-union with the dear objects of our love, in the world of bliss!

Our children attach us to the world: If they are taken one after another, let our affections be proportionably attached to heaven. Let us keep our eyes steadily fixed on that better country, to which they are gone. Let our diligence and care for surviving children be redoubled. What tenderness and affection did our Saviour discover towards little children, when he condescended to take them into his arms and bless them, and to say, "of such is the kingdom of heaven." Let us not by our example forbid children coming to Christ.

If any of our children have gone before us to the celestial state, they have no wish to return to the world of sin and sorrow; but they may ardently desire that we should come and participate with them in immortal joys. Do they not beckon to the divine abode, point out the upward track, and urge us to pursue it with diligence, vigour and delight?

If every man had his due reward, who would escape stripes?

A Good Opportunity.

THE proprietors of the OBSERVER & GAZETTE, will sell a great bargain of their Printing Establishment in Fayetteville.

From the many advantages in point of local situation, with the extensive patronage this paper now possesses, it promises to be ere long, one of the most profitable Journals printed in the state, and at the same time to afford a good field for the display of useful talent. To a man of some capital, practically acquainted with the details of a printing office, such an opportunity seldom occurs.

Further information may be obtained, by letter, addressed to James Seawell, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25. 4—